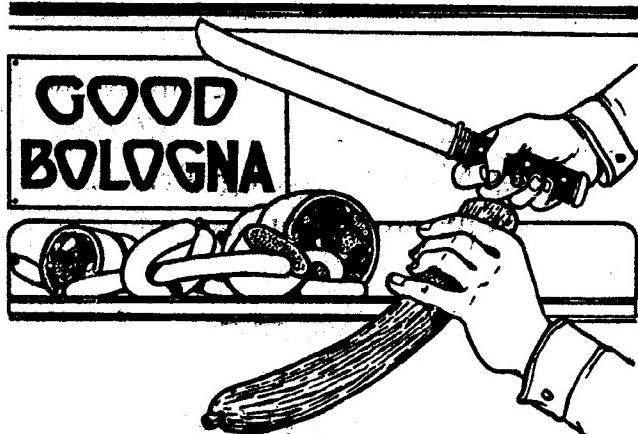


Crawford

Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT

VOLUME XL



If you are fond of *bologna* you will appreciate the quality of the kind we have on hand. Like the sausage we sell, it is *good* all the way through. One satisfied customer in the hands is better than two disgruntled ones in the bush. That's why we try to render first class service.

Strictly Cash Market

F. H. MILKS

Phone No. 2

NEW RULERS TO BREAK FOE TREATY

Loyal Russian Government Plans to Annihilate Brest-Litovsk Treaty.

WILL RESTORE PUBLIC ORDER

New Government is Expected to Bring Speedily Some Measure or Order Out of the Chaos in Russia.

Washington—Aims of the new Russian provisional government formed at the Pan-Russian convention at Ufa last month include liberation of Russia from the power of the Bolsheviks, annihilation of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, restoration of treaties with the Allied nations and continuation of the war against the German coalition.

These aims along with those affecting the internal affairs of Russia are outlined along with the action constituting the supreme power of Russia which was received by the Russian embassy from the provisional government.

The act was approved by the convention, which was composed of representatives of all governments and parties in Russia except the Bolsheviks and the forces which first opposed the constituent assembly, which was overthrown by the Bolsheviks.

The new government is expected speedily to bring some measure or order out of the chaos in Russia and the Allied governments are understood to hope that it eventually will become one with which they may deal.

In its interior policy the provisional government announces these aims:

Erection of a single and powerful Russian army beyond the influence of political parties and subordinate through its military chief, to the Russian provisional government.

Re-establishment in the liberated parts of Russia of democratic municipalities and "soviets" actually guaranteeing general security and public order.

Development of productive forces of the country with the aid of private capital, Russian as well as foreign, and of personal initiative.

Legal regulation of commerce and industry.

Development of labor legislation, protection of labor and regulation of the conditions of employment and discharge of workmen.

U. S. SENDS NOTE TO MEXICO

This Government Will Not Tolerate Cut in Oil Supply.

Washington.—The United States government evidently has decided that the time has arrived for plain talk concerning Mexico's attempted confiscation of American-owned oil fields in that country.

The department of commerce, with sanction of the state department, made a clear and concise official resume of the existing situation. The document contains a complete refutation of Mexico's defense of its strong-arm procedure and a plain definition of this government's position.

The underlying purpose is to lay before the American public the exact state of affairs arising from Mexico's avowed intention of changing more than \$200,000,000 worth of American-owned oil properties into a form of leased concessions subject to royalties to the Mexican government, preparatory to any further steps by the United States which future developments may demand.

Moreover, it is made plain that this government, in being compelled to turn to Mexico for oil in the present emergency, cannot and will not acquiesce in any procedure aimed to deprive American citizens of their property and vested rights.

Notice is in effect served on Mexico.

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost Is Small.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, OCTOBER 10, 1918.

OSCAR P. SCHUMANN, Editor and Proprietor

NUMBER 41

War Exhibit Train to Visit Grayling Oct. 15 at 7:15 A.M.

Michigan people are to have the war brought to their very doors. War exhibit trains which have been touring various parts of the Seventh Federal reserve district are soon to be viewed in nearly every corner of Michigan.

The first of the Michigan war trains left Chicago yesterday, Wednesday and will make numerous stops daily

HELP HIM CARRY ON—BUY MORE BONDS



SHOPPENAGON CORK PINE LODGE.

Switchmen's Union Organized Friday, October 4th.

On October 4, W. J. Trost, Organizer for the Switchmen's Union of North America and A. D. Manley General Chairman of the Switchmen's committee of the Michigan Central railroad, instituted a Lodge of the

GIVES UP BUSINESS TO ENTER SERVICE

MAYOR T. W. HANSON WILL OFFER SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Bid His Grayling Friends Farewell Monday and is now in Washington.

There was considerable excitement around the city Saturday last when Mayor T. W. Hanson said that he had given up his business interests and home and would offer his services to the government for the duration of the war.

Mr. Hanson was in the draft and he at several times stated that he would not ask for exemption, and that when the time came he would be ready to go. He finally decided not to wait and made arrangements with his father Rasmus Hanson, to look after his local interests and bidding farewell to his relatives and friends, he left here Monday night for Battle Creek on business in connection with the construction of the community house that is being built there at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars, he being the chairman of the construction committee. He intended to be in Washington Thursday and there to offer his services for the duration of the war for any duty that the government might desire him to do.

Mr. Hanson is not only chairman of the county war board, an organization that has been highly efficient, and much credit for its success is due to the generalship of the chairman, but since the war broke out he has given a large amount of his time and energy to the work of the war, not only here at home but has been called many times to other communities to deliver his message to the people. He is an able talker and has a way that is convincing and of strong influence.

Mayor Hanson has wanted for several months to enter the service but because of the advanced age of his father and of their large property interests he said that he did not feel like leaving, however last week he expressed his desire to his father and the latter in his well known patriotic way told his son that he would be glad if he would actively enter the service of his country.

The call of duty to his country was strong and the acquiescence of the service Mr. Hanson made it easy for "T" to make the start. He turned over his home and interests in the R. Hanson & Sons' lumber mill to his father, who will have a general supervision over these properties, and the mill be continued with the same efficient crew that has been in charge for many years past.

It is the plan of Mrs. Hanson and little daughter Virginia to take up a residence within a reasonably near distance to the place Mr. Hanson may be located, possibly somewhere in the state of New York, so that the family may be together occasionally.

Mr. Hanson says that he has no idea of what branch of the service he may be able to get into or what may be demanded of him only he hopes to be placed where he can do the greatest good. The service that he has already rendered and his splendid ability is already well known to the National war board and without a doubt his aid will be as willingly accepted as it is offered.

In their leaving, Grayling is losing one of its leading families. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have been leaders in social and public affairs. The latter has rendered excellent service in the Red Cross and other war work branches.

Both have ever had in mind the comfort and welfare of others as well as of themselves.

When duties came to them they seemed to accept them as privileges and no matter how menial they may have been they were always done willingly. We are indeed sorry to have this family leave our community for they will be deeply missed. The service to our flag and for what it stands is of greater importance than anything else that may come up in our lives at this time and the entrance of Mr. Hanson into the service, whatever it may be, is appreciated by the people here who can serve best by remaining at home.

KEEP HIM ON THE RUN



Abby Ellis.....Beaver Creek.
H. L. Abraham.....Frederic.
Henry Stephan.....Grayling.
F. J. Spencer.....Lovelis.

Ed. Feldhauser.....Maple Forest.
Albert E. Funk.....South Branch.
Wilhelm Michler, Sr.....Beaver Creek.
Sid Sedgeman.....Frederic.

Leonard Isenbauer.....Grayling.

George Gilbert.....Maple Forest.

Hugo Schreiber, Jr.....South Branch.

L. B. Merrill.....Beaver Creek.

J. L. Walters.....Frederic.

Abe Joseph.....Grayling.

Robert Papenfus.....Lovelis.

William G. Feldhauser.....Maple Forest.

John McMasters.....South Branch.

James A. Skinner vs. John G. Klein et al, bill to quiet title.

Florence Bissonette vs. Oliver O. Lewis, annulment of marriage.

Elsie Atherton vs. James Atherton, divorce.

Jess Bobenmoyer vs. Jennie Bobenmoyer, annulment of marriage.

Sarah J. Malco vs. John J. Malco, petition for separate maintenance.

Annie Neveu vs. Charles Neveu, divorce.

Della Sullender vs. John Sullender, divorce.

Following is a list of the Petit Jurors for this term of court:

Charles Shultz.....Beaver Creek.

J. J. Higgins.....Frederic.

Nels H. Nielson.....Grayling.

James Little.....Lovelis.

John L. Dalar.....Maple Forest.

Ernest P. Richardson.....South Branch.

(continued in next column)

Dorothy Gish in "Hearts of the World"

Grayling Opera house, Oct. 17 and 18.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

Foot Ease

Barring Toothache, Nothing is More Annoying than an Uncomfortable Shoe

And did you know that doctors are agreed that many bodily ailments (in addition to corns and bunions) are caused by defective footwear. Well, it's a fact.

Our Shoes Fit Your Feet

We handle a line of shoes second to none on the market. Shoes that are a guarantee of superior excellence.

Come in and let us FIT YOUR FEET

EMIL KRAUS

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store

PEOPLE CALL THIS AN ECONOMICAL STORE

Just to prove that the verdict of the people is invariably correct, try eating our GROCERIES for a while. People who trade with us now know that this is the HOME of ECONOMY. Those who are not customers of ours can learn it very quickly by a trial order or two.

South Side Grocery

M. A. ATKINSON, Prop'r.

NOTICE TO

Car Owners

OUR FINE NEW GARAGE IS NOW READY for STORAGE SERVICE.

We have plenty of room for everybody; the rooms are warm and your property will have proper protection at all times.

Rates for Storage

\$5.00 per month with Battery service.
\$4.00 per month without Battery service.
Ford Cars--\$4.00 per month with Battery service; \$3.00 without Battery service.

At the above rates it will be cheaper to store your cars than to leave them in your own garage--the protection and saving on your tires will pay the cost of storage.

GEORGE BURKE Ford Sale and Service.

Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumacher, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	\$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months40
Outside of Crawford county and Roscommon, per year	2.00

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

United in the
Service of our
Country.

**MORE
OF THESE****MEANS
LESS
OF THESE**

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS CASSIDY
CELEBRATE SILVER AN-
NIVERSARY.

Just twenty-five years ago, Thursday morning, Oct. 8, bright and early Miss Isabelle Boyce became the happy bride and helpmate of Thomas Cassidy. Fr. Magnan of St. Mary's church Cheboygan was the officiating clergyman and it was at St. Mary's church Cheboygan that they spoke their vows.

The Cassidy children of whom there are six at home at the approach of the glad day, began making preparations for celebration unknown to their parents. They accordingly arranged to hold the affair at the home of Mr. Cassidy's sister, Mrs. Lewis Kesseler, and so they invited a number of friends to be at the Kesseler home that evening. In the mean time Mr. and Mrs. Kesseler had invited the bride and groom to come to their home on the evening of their anniversary. They first went to the moving picture show and proceeded to the Kesseler home. The guests were all awaiting their coming and indeed gave them a complete surprise when they made their appearance. They had never imagined such an affair.

The Kesseler home was decorated with maple leaves of the autumn hues and was very pretty. Progressive pedro was enjoyed by the guests, Mrs. Alex Lagrow winning the first prize and Mrs. C. M. Hewitt the consolation. There were about twenty-five present and during the evening the happy couple were presented with some beautiful gifts of silver, including a handsome chest of silver from their children.

A two course luncheon was served and in the center of the table around which the guests sat, was a wedding cake trimmed with silver leaves and also other silver trimmings adorned the table.

It was a cleverly planned affair and just that Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy will never forget.

COY NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Atwood of Detroit arrived Tuesday to spend a few days with Mrs. Atwood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Scott. Mr. Atwood left Saturday for Bay City to take up his work there.

Mrs. H. C. Newton returned home Monday from Toledo where she has been visiting her son, Harry and taking treatments.

Mrs. Joseph Royce was called to Detroit by the death of her mother, Thursday.

Mrs. William Elliott of Eldorado was a caller at the home of O. B. Scott and family Friday.

Mrs. Helen Richardson, who has been at the Sparrow hospital of Lansing came home to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Richardson.

Ralph Pearsall formerly of this place, who is now stationed at Camp Custer is sick with influenza. He is reported better at this writing.

Mrs. Geo. Royce spent Friday with her sister, Mrs. Nellie Smith of West Branch.

Miss Gertrude McGillis was a caller at Geels, Monday.

Mrs. Wm. Fairbotham came home Saturday after spending a few weeks with Mrs. L. Lamotte of Grayling. Charles Scott arrived home from Newport Monday.

Miss Carrie McGillis visited with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Buckingham of West Branch Friday.

County Agents Column.
The delegates elected in the various communities in Roscommon county for the purpose of attending a meeting on October 1st at Roscommon to complete the organization of a County Farm Bureau met on that date and organized as follows.
Executive Committee.
President, Charles R. Chase, Roscommon, Mich.
Vice-President, David Martin, Keno, Michigan.
Secretary, M. W. McClure, Roscommon, Michigan.
Treasurer Mrs. Alsina King, Houghton Lake, Michigan.

Members, R. N. Robinson, Houghton Lake, Miss. Elsie Hollowell, Coy; T. A. Bailey, Gladwin Mich., R. S.; Mrs. Elizabeth DeWitt, Markey, Michigan; Henry Hilborn, St. Helen, Michigan. Inasmuch as Crawford and Roscommon Counties are working under the same County Agent and their agricultural problems and conditions are so nearly alike it was decided after listening to the county agent give an exposition of the Agricultural program adopted by Crawford county, to adopt the same program.

The President appointed Miss Elsie Hollowell to take charge of the matter of a Woman's rest room in Roscommon with a view that women coming to town might have a place to rest and refresh themselves.

The County Agent was requested to produce a joint meeting of the executive committees and agricultural council of both counties at an early date.

The spirit displayed by the Community meeting at Eldorado on Sept. 28th is commendable. The County agent had been excused in order that he might hold a Liberty Loan meeting at Michelson. That was the night this little community was to pick out its parts of the County Agricultural program. Did it let the meeting fizzle out because the County Agent could not be there? Not on your tinfoil. They took hold of the matter of Standardization of varieties with the result that Eldorado is looking after Rural Russet potato seed, which will in all probability be the potato raised in that community next year. If the community puts this just this one project during the coming year it will have improved the crops of Eldorado community.

The Community meeting held at Beaver Creek on Wednesday last was apparently forgotten by the Community officers. However a goodly number of people in the community who had not been to the previous meeting gathered. That was the meeting to determine the Community's part of the County program, owing to the fact that nearly all who were present had not heard about what had been done the County agent explained. Mr. Jackson brook in some potatoes which showed a typical case of Black Scurf. It is safe to say that no potatoes affected with this disease will be planted by any of the persons who were present, next season. The meeting adjourned upon call of the Community chairman.

The Community meeting held at Welling last Friday evening was a well attended and interesting affair. The school was nearly full and more members signed up. Two projects were taken up viz: Liming and standardization of potatoes. The County Agent was requested to get the price on Limestone delivered at Horrigan switch, also to get in touch with good Rural Russet seed potatoes.

A joint meeting of the Executive committees and the Agricultural councils of Crawford and Roscommon counties will be held at the Roscommon hotel in Roscommon on Tuesday evening, October 15 at 8:00 o'clock p.m. The members of the boards of supervisors of both counties are invited to be present. The county agent is inviting the members of these bodies to a luncheon to be furnished just after the joint meeting at the same place. Efforts are being made to have the Extension director or State leader here. This meeting is to be held in order that the various officers may get better acquainted with their duties and with each other and to give these two young bureaus a good send off for their next year's work.

Financing Fighters by Stinting Your self Makes Heroes of the Home Folks.

Heroes are a comparative rarity at the front. There are so many of them that they escape the notice properly given to the prodigies. Conversely, there are few cowards. The soldiers are charitable. They understand well enough that any man may be so far below par for a second that his legs will not obey his will. Weakness due to the strain of brave resistance is one of the terrible chances of fighting. Hence the bravest man generally says the very least about those who are accused of cowardice.

The financing and support of a great war produces just as many heroes as the charge on the fighting line, and they are more often overlooked. Unfortunately, too, the civilian part of the war produces cowardice—cowardice of such a mean kind that it cannot be forgiven. Such cowardice, for example, as refusing to eat down sugar-eating, gasoline consumption, etc., for the good of the service. It is a form of cowardice because it implies fear of self-denial—dread of sacrifice.

"I will not make an easy sacrifice," said Captain Cochlin. "God, country, family—that is the order of my sacrifice!" And he died at Verdun, with a plastron of decorations.

A little of that spirit will readily overcome the cowards of those who run away from their plain duty of buying Liberty Bonds. Imagine Captain Cochlin in your place. Would he not say "Buying one bond is too easy a sacrifice. I will undergo privation, physical privation! Set me down for five or ten bonds!"

WOUNDED MICHIGAN BOYS FIND FRIENDS

THOSE IN NEW YORK GIVEN COMFORT THROUGH STATE WAR BOARD.

HOW PEOPLE CAN HELP

Efforts Being Made to Get in Touch With Every Michigan Man Who Returns Sick or Wounded.

Lansing—in response to a rather urgent message from the Red Cross asking him to come at once to one of the government hospitals in New York city, Col. Roy C. Vandercoock, secretary of the Michigan war preparedness board, who was in New York city last week assisting in opening the branch office for which relief work among Michigan sick and wounded will be directed, made a flying trip across the city and was ushered into a ward filled with wounded soldiers.

One of the nurses directed Col. Vandercoock to the cot of a young fellow she addressed as Sergeant Morheat and introduced Vandercoock as a representative of the Michigan war board.

"Perhaps you think I'm crazy, asking you to come over here to see a total stranger," was Morheat's first statement after Vandercoock's introduction. "I have been in this hospital six weeks and although I have received the best of care I haven't seen a single person from the old home state. I read in the morning paper that Michigan headquarters had opened here and I just wanted to talk with man from home. The Red Cross people are wonderful, but after a fellow has been away for months any one from home looks like a real friend."

Praises Boys in France.

Col. Vandercoock learned Sergeant E. J. Morheat was a native of Ann Arbor. The young fellow had lost one leg and the other limb had been badly shattered by machine gun fire, but he was cheerful and had only words of praise for the Michigan men in action in France.

The Michigan bureau in New York city is located at 36 West Fortieth street, directly across from the public library. Stuart F. Perry of Adrian is in charge of the office at present. Every day Perry receives a list showing the hospital location of every returning Michigan soldier. An effort is being made to get in touch with every Michigan man who returns sick or wounded.

Col. Vandercoock suggests that any person who wishes to locate a relative or friend in one of the government hospitals should write to the New York office of the war preparedness board. Perry will find out whether the hospital authorities will permit anyone to see the man in question and give all information available. This may save useless trips to New York as sometimes men who are returned in hospital ships are sent to points outside New York city.

The New York office, through the efforts of Mrs. John Bush, Mrs. M. Kitsinger and Mrs. Stanley Otis former Michigan women, has been fixed up in a most attractive manner. Pictures of Michigan buildings and scenes from various cities adorn the walls. Every effort is being made to bring Michigan atmosphere to the New York quarters. Secretaries of the various chambers of commerce in Michigan have been asked to send pictures from their localities.

Banquet is Given.

The place has been fitted out with a cardroom and smoking room where men en route to France may enjoy themselves in New York. Last Saturday night 150 men from Michigan were banqueted in the Michigan headquarters.

Mr. Bush and Mrs. Otis, formerly of Lansing, and Mrs. Kitsinger, formerly of Marshall, have spent considerable time cutting stories from magazines and pasting them on card board for the wounded soldiers. Many of the men are so weak they cannot hold a book or magazine, but they can support a light piece of card board. Pictures from comic supplements arranged in a similar manner afford the men great amusement. As soon as the organization is completed in New York Michigan women will be asked to fix up some magazine stories and send them to New York office. Gifts of jellies and other delicacies also will be accepted.

"Labor in this country today is for the war, and is giving in full measure to the nation's cause. We are a nation of wage earners. And the welfare of these men must have that consideration that guarantees to them that to which in all fairness they are entitled. We must have just remedial legislation for the betterment of this great mass of our population at all times, not only because it is their due, but also that the insidious influence of the criminal elements of the I. W. W. from taking hold in the ranks of real labor." Will H. Hays, in Grand Rapids' Convention Address.

"I will not make an easy sacrifice," said Captain Cochlin. "God, country, family—that is the order of my sacrifice!" And he died at Verdun, with a plastron of decorations.

A little of that spirit will readily overcome the cowards of those who run away from their plain duty of buying Liberty Bonds. Imagine Captain Cochlin in your place. Would he not say "Buying one bond is too easy a sacrifice. I will undergo privation, physical privation! Set me down for five or ten bonds!"

Molasses Fried Cakes.

1 cup black molasses.
1 cup sour milk.
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little hot water.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
1 teaspoon melted lard.
A little pinch salt.
Enough flour to roll out.

Mrs. E. K. Milnes.

FOR QUICK RESULTS USE OUR WANT COLUMN—The Cost is Small.

A BIT OF HOME WITHIN THE CAMP**BUYING BONDS IS THRIFT**

Famous French Statesman Says Thrift Is Virtue of the People.

Deputy Justin Godart, in a recent speech on "The American Crusade," said: "Thrift, that virtue so characteristically French, so domestic, so modest, so sterling—thrift is the virtue which, during the terrible trials of the war, has not failed to yield us, according to our ever-increasing necessities, unsuspected means and resources."

We must place it in the first rank of our elements of resistance. It has been the part of the lowly in the economic outlay. Thrift! It is the virtue of the people, just as the Potu is the people's soldier, and like the Potu it enabled France to withstand the assaults of the barbarians."

Out of the hardships of the war America is recovering the ancestral virtue of thrift. That alone will abundantly repay us as a people for all the sacrifices we are compelled to undergo.

At the actual minute there is no duty for Americans that can compare with the buying of Fourth Liberty bonds. Thrift is good for the country; but first we must make sure that we have a country. We must beat the German feudalists. Never mind what you did on the early loans. That money is spent—for war preparation. The Fourth Loan Is for Fighting.

WHAT THE WAR IS COSTING

Total Outlay for Two Years Ending June 30, 1919, Is Estimated at \$36,696,702,470.

A recent article in The Outlook takes the position that "recoverable productive assets" amounting to \$10,000,000,000 for the benefit of the American people stand against war loans at present authorized, amounting to \$24,000,000,000. It is estimated that the total outlay for the two years ending June 30, 1919, will be \$36,696,702,470.

The "recoverable assets" include \$10,000,000,000 authorized for loans to the allies; \$2,750,000,000 for ships and shipyards; \$1,000,000,000 for railways in France; army warehouses, \$225,000,000; domestic railways, financial and grain purposes, \$1,050,000,000; and various permanent investments, \$972,000,000.

These conclusions, reached by Mr. T. H. Price, are sustained by the reasoning of Sir George Palsh and many other European economists. It is commonly assumed that the "gross cost of war," including all economic losses, loss of trade, destruction of property, dissipation of materials, excess consumption of commodities and the incidental waste of "utility," may be discounted about half to arrive at the "true net cost." On this basis the London Statist estimates that the real economic loss to all the belligerent nations will not exceed \$167,000,000,000 to the end of 1917. Since then, of course, there has been a tremendous destruction which it is impossible at the moment to approximate.

This is done and the little family has a glorious day of it.

The Young Women's Christian association has established 92 hostess houses of this character for American soldiers and sailors and their families. In this brief bulletin of news lies one of the most potent factors in the winning of this war. Our boys are fighting for their homes. The Y. W. C. A. with its hostess work in this country and in France is helping to keep the ideal of American home life constantly before the men who are protecting it. These men had to go away from their individual homes, but there is a home which follows them—a place where they can go when they are off duty and meet their families and rest. There is a room in every Y. W. C. A. hostess house with a real fireplace in it and a domestic hearth. There are chairs with cushions on them; the china is not of iron-bound bucket variety necessary in camps; and best of all, the boys say, there are nice women to talk to. No boy in camp would hesitate to ask his mother or sister or the girl he thinks most of to meet him at a Y. W. C. A. house, for he knows that the women she will see there are of the right kind. The very fact that it is known that there is a real, homey place near each camp authorized by the war department and presided over by dignified and refined women, has served very largely to discourage the other type of woman and keep her away from the men she for merly preyed upon.

The Y. W. C. A. houses are not established with any view to marking class lines, however, although many of the hostesses who assist led lives of greatest ease and luxury before the war. Democracy rules at the sign of the little Blue Triangle.

A story is told of a great merchant's wife whose individual fortune mounts to the million mark. This lady is a member of one of the Y. W. C. A. committees, and on one occasion she was helping in the cafeteria of a hostess house at the Great Lakes naval training station. A little shopgirl who had a "day off" from her work in the basement of the great store owned by the Y. W. C. A. worker's husband, and who had come to see her sailor brother, was in a State of mind hurry for service. She sharply ordered the merchant's wife to "look alive with these forks, girl."

The lady addressed as "girlie" quite humbly saw to it that the pile of forks was replenished. Then she went over and talked to the girl, helped her to locate her brother and sent her away happy. The shopgirl never knew that she had been talking to her employer's wife.

There are two hostess houses at the Great Lakes station, and it is a wonderful sight to see the crowds of women relatives and friends of the sailors who throng to them on the Wednesday drill afternoons. From 1,000 to 3,000 persons a day are cared for in the cafeteria, and the nurseries are full of sailor babies, whose mothers can leave them there safely while they are on the grounds.

In addition to the hostess house work in this country the Y. W. C. A. has established the famous Hotel Petrograd in Paris as a center for transient women war workers overseas. There are also many foyers or recreation centers in France where girl munitions workers, signal corps girls and others are refreshed and brightened by association with the play leaders of the Y. W. C. A. who have introduced American gymnasium classes into French life.

Terms Cash.

Beginning November 1, 1918, there will be no credit extended in this office, except only to those who agree to pay in full every two weeks. We are obliged to pay cash for our supplies and we must sell for cash.

A. M. Lewis, Druggist.
10-3-4

FOUND—A quantity of money. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. A. M. Lewis. 9-26-3.

LOST—Billfold containing twenty dollar bill, also smaller bills, coins, three addresses and other papers. Finder please leave same at this office and receive reward, or notify Prevailing at Kraus' Hardware.

FOR SALE—One 1918 model Ford, mechanically perfect. Ford will be scarce next year. Buy now. John Stephan, Sr., Grayling. 9-19-2

FOUND—A green silk poplin raincoat on the road between Higgins lake and Gravely. Inquire at Avalanche Office.

FOR RENT or SALE—Well established boarding and rooming house. Good location and well patronized. Lease of present renter expired August 16 and a change must be made at this time. Inquire promptly or phone 832. Mrs. Mary Knight, Grayling, Mich.

FINE BUILDING lots for sale. Inquire of Nick Schijotz 4-11-1f



RED CROSS WORK AMONG REFUGEES

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF UNFORTUNATES IN ITALY WELL CARE FOR.

SCENE IN BOLOGNA STATION.

Allen Enemy Females Put Under the Permit Rules—Great Plans for the Further Relief of Belgians and French.

(From Committee on Public Information—Washington.)—How the hundreds of thousands of unfortunate driven from their homes in the course of the Austrian invasions of Italy were safely piloted to their destinations is related in a report received from an American Red Cross worker who has been looking after refugees in Bologna.

"An arrival of emigrants from Europe would give but a faint idea of an exodus of refugees," the report says. "Many of them are taking their first journey on a railway. In most cases it is impossible to make themselves understood. They point into the Bologna station, dragging behind them unwieldy packages, flasks, bottles, babies, sewing machines, hens (refugees have cats, dogs, canaries, bullfinches, pigeons, turkeys—in fact, our rest home has seen every variety of winged and four-footed live stock). There they stand, stupefied by the noise and confusion of the arrival, utterly unable to move, while maybe their train is about to depart.

"However, we are there, looking for just such as they. The willing soldiers who are assigned to help the Red Cross take their difficult bundles, the huge sacks and a few of the babies. We take the eldest child, leading the way as a sort of decoy; and away we go, in and out of passenger trains, troop trains (no bridges or subways here), until we arrive at the train desired, hidden away behind all these obstacles, absolutely unattainable if not for our intervention."

"The train is jammed. They always are. Everyone on board cries to us there is not another inch of room. We pay no attention to them. Our fastest soldier enters a car and opens a passage for the family. When all the members and their endless belongings are squeezed in we go back and pick up another family."

Seven thousand men at Kelly field, division of military aeronautics, last month saved articles which in other times would be regarded as junk, but which brought the government \$3,300. Some of this refuse was old paper, oil barrels, straw, bags, garbage, tin cans and metals.

In addition, great piles of old clothing, tents, motorcycle parts, airplane fittings, engine parts, rubber tires and the like were saved. "Don't throw it away" is the slogan which is prompting the accumulation and sale of masses of materials at this and other camps.

The fruit and milk cans that the "kitchen police" smash every day, for example, bring considerable money to the government. They sell at \$16 a ton. Kelly field ships them by the carload to copper refineries, where they are thrown into furnaces and serve to collect millions of molecules of copper that would otherwise be washed away. The cans are then heated, the copper separated from the tin and marketed.

How to conserve clothing and shoes, lumber and equipment is taught the soldier, who is not slow to see the advantage in dollars to himself as well as to the government. It is intended soon to open shoe repair shops and tailor shops at Kelly field to make the work of reclamation of still greater value to the government.

Midnight of October 5, 1918, has been fixed by the United States attorney general as the time when regulations establishing a one-mile prohibited area around federal or state forts, camp arsenals, aircraft stations, government or naval vessels, navy yards, factories or workshops for the manufacture of munitions of war, etc., shall be effective as to German alien females. This date is fixed by the attorney general under authority granted to him in the president's proclamation of April 19, 1918.

The effect of the attorney general's act in fixing this date is to make it unlawful for any German alien female of fourteen years of age and upwards to be found within one-half mile of any of the places mentioned (except on public carriers) without a permit from the United States marshal. Permits to reside in or to enter the prohibited area must be obtained, and applications for these must be made in the same manner as for similar permits in the case of German alien enemy males.

Salt producers have agreed with the United States food administration to pack their product in only a few standard sacks and when packed in wood the barrels where possible will be hooped with wood instead of steel. When packed in cotton, salt will here-

after be obtainable in only five, ten and twenty-five pound or larger sacks. Proportionately, a one-pound sack will contain 50 per cent more cotton than a five-pound sack. The new arrangement is expected to save large quantities of cotton and steel and reduce the drain on labor.

Plans for the relief of the 10,000,000 Belgians and French people now within territory occupied by the Germans contemplate the shipment in the next twelve months of 42,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,200,000 bushels of beans, 8,000,000 bushels of rice, 28,400,000 pounds of corned beef, 277,200,000 pounds of pork products, 68,000,000 pounds of soap, 28,000,000 pounds of coffee, 18,000,000 pounds of cocoas, 10,000,000 pounds of condensed milk and 40,000,000 pounds of sugar.

This amount of food, together with the native produce, gives an average ration of about 2,000 calories—about half the consumption of the American "eats" for 10½ days.

This program is estimated to cost during the twelve months, for purchase and transportation, approximately \$280,000,000. The finance has been arranged on the basis of advance to be made by loans from the United States to the Belgian and French governments in amounts sufficient to pay for the material purchased in the United States. The British and French governments are advancing in Europe the sums necessary to meet the expenditures made there for shipping and for foodstuffs coming from other quarters than the United States.

In addition to the fleet controlled by the relief commission the United States and allied governments are placing at its disposal 200,000 tons of shipping recently obtained from the Swedish government for nonwar zone purposes. The commission announces that besides the food which it intends furnishing these stricken people there will be needed for them about 20,000 tons of clothing and cloth. Through the co-operation of the Red Cross about 5,000 tons of these supplies have been collected and the work of collection still continues.

It is fourth installment of its report the war council of the American Red Cross announces that its expenditures in France for work among the civilian population since the war began, coupled with appropriations for the supply, transportation, women's hospital service and other bureaus, will total more than \$70,000,000.

"Expenditures in France to July 1, 1918, totaled \$36,613,082.73, of which \$21,180,632.66 was apportioned for relief work among refugees, reclaiming devastated areas, the fight against tuberculosis, operating expenses and other expenses that have to do with the civilian population," the report states.

The demands for the next six months for the same purposes are \$34,582,827.57.

The total of the expenditures for relief work and the reconstruction of devastated villages and the care of refugees from the devastated areas was \$5,557,605.75. The third largest item was for a campaign against tuberculosis. This work absorbed \$2,147,327.

For the care of children in France up to July 1 the expenditure was \$1,149,129.70.

The cost of relieving refugees will be financed from an appropriation of \$6,212,280.70, which has been set aside for the purpose.

Retail prices of food as reported to the United States bureau of labor statistics for August, 1918, and just published, show for the country as a whole an increase of 2 per cent for all articles combined, as compared with July, 1918.

The increase in price of all articles of food combined in August this year, compared with the same month of 1917, was 15 per cent. In this period items showed the greatest advances—38 per cent. Chuck roast increased 20 per cent, round steak 20 per cent, rib roast 28 per cent, sirloin steak, plate bolling beef and bacon 20 per cent each. Rice was 20 per cent higher than a year ago. Beans, flour, sugar, bread and coffee were cheaper than in August, 1917.

For the five year period (August 15, 1913, to August 15, 1918) all food combined showed increase in price of 70 per cent. All the 17 articles for which prices were obtained for five years showed an increase of 52 per cent and more. Four articles increased 100 per cent. They were meal, 127 per cent; lard and flour, 106 per cent each, and potatoes 105 per cent.

With nearly all the stars of the game in the army and navy, football will be one of the most popular sports in the various training camps this autumn, if reports to the war and navy departments' commission on training camp activities are dependable. Many colleges and preparatory schools have announced that football will be abandoned so far as academic and collegiate matches are concerned. Most of the college stars of previous years have entered the service, and the training commission's athletic directors are making plans to employ them in the formation of crack divisional, regimental and company elevens.

Although many former college stars who played last season in the uniforms of the various naval station elevens have been transferred to active sea service, the directors are confident that "ae teams" will be even better than a year ago.

To assist in the campaign which the United States department of labor is conducting to train workers for service in war industries the Chicago board of education has donated a vacant school building and voted \$10,000 for preliminary expense in equipping it. Leading manufacturers of the city are installing training machines and experts in production from their factories will outline the policies subject to the control of the board of education under the general supervision of the training and dilation service of the department of labor.

When you have a bilious attack your liver fails to perform its function. You become constipated. The food you eat ferments in your stomach instead of digesting. This inflames the stomach and causes nausea, vomiting and a terrible headache. Take three of Chamberlain's Tablets. They will tone up your liver, clean out your stomach and you will soon be as well as ever. They only cost a quarter.

Economy.
"Are you trying to get thin?" "Yes."
"Question of looks?" "No." Better chance of getting standing room in a crowded car."

FIGURES SHOW WHAT YOUR DOLLARS WILL DO

What a Liberty Bond Will Buy for My Boy "Over There."

Suppose you have a son with the American expeditionary forces, and suppose you are a steady buyer of Liberty Loan bonds. Did you ever ask yourself what "Your boy" gets out of it, when you lay down a new \$100 bill and say: "I want another hundred-dollar Liberty Bond?" Here are some facts and figures officially made up by the war department:

Your one hundred dollar Liberty Bond will buy your boy one outfit of clothing and sleeping gear, amounting to \$91.63. The change is \$8.37 and that is just enough to give him his "eats" for 10½ days.

This war is now in its fifth year—has been running on about 1,500 days. The nineteen and a half days' board left for the boy out of your hundred-dollar Liberty Bond wouldn't amount to much if the fighting should go on a few years more! That \$91.63 outfit would be pretty well used up at the end of a few months of campaigning.

Your hundred dollar war bond shows the best possible disposition on your part, but unless you buy more than one, somebody else has to put up money to keep your boy's hungry stomach lined with bacon and fighting food.

That illustrates in a simple way the urgent necessity for liberality in buying Fourth Liberty Bonds. What you gave the government on the first, second and third loans has been used up long ago. Your boy is "over there" risking his life and all that he has every minute of the day. Surely it is "up to you" to do absolutely all you can to keep that boy fed and clothed and cared for.

But one point was overlooked in figuring the proceeds of the hundred-dollar war bond. It bought the boy an outfit of clothes and 19 days' board, but it didn't buy him a gun nor a trench knife—not even a revolver, or a hand grenade. Worse than all that, the hundred dollars didn't cover knife, fork or spoon; nor did it give the boy a pick and shovel for intrenching when the Boche fire gets too hot. Somebody else had to buy another bond to supply those things and give your boy the ammunition he needs for offense and defense.

Look at a few more figures:

When your boy goes over the top there must be a nice barrage laid down to protect him. Each 75-millimeter shell that is fired costs \$13. Each 5-inch shell costs \$29. The 12-inch high explosive shell loaded with TNT costs about \$1,000, and the smokeless powder to fire it costs \$325 more. The gun it is fired from sets the government back \$175,000. That is not all: the wear and tear on big caliber guns is terrible, so that the life of the tube is very brief.

All these things point clearly to the mistake people make when they say: "Oh, I have bought several war bonds, I think I have done my share."

That is miles from the truth. You have not done your share as long as there is a dollar of your capital or income that you don't absolutely have to have to keep life in your body. All the rest ought to be spent for Fourth Liberty Bonds.

RELIABLE INFORMATION

Tells Chicago Women Why Everyone Should Buy Bonds to Back Boys.

By MRS. JAMES C. ELY of Chicago Gold Star Mother.

It would be hard for me to express more earnestly an appeal for the fourth Liberty loan than the message sent to us from our son shortly before his death when he said: "It is an investment—not a loss—when a man dies."

Our boys are dying for their country—can there be too great an investment for those of us who have only money to give?

WHAT YOUR LIBERTY BOND BUYS

What is to be done with all the money that is being asked for on the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan? Pay for battleship submarines and a thousand other things to be used by our boys on the land, on the sea, in the air and under the sea. To complete a single battleship now under construction requires \$23,075,000, and a battle cruiser takes \$24,000,000. A scout cruiser takes \$7,220,000, and a destroyer \$1,500,000. A coast submarine costs \$850,000 and a seagoing submarine \$1,430,000.

For artillery, automatic rifles, and small arms, and for ammunition for them, we have spent \$7,000,000,000. Every Liberty Loan subscriber helps to arm our soldiers.

More than 120,000,000 has been spent just for staple supplies for our army, such as flour, bacon, rice, etc. Every subscriber to the Liberty Loan helps to arm our soldiers.

Interest paid on certificate of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

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THE BIGGEST PICTURE
Ever Brought to Grayling

OPERA HOUSE

IT WILL BURN IN YOUR
BRAIN FOREVER

Two Big Days--Thur. and Fri., Oct. 17-18. Twice Daily, 2:30 8:15

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

With Death on every side, and Ruthless German destruction in the air, D. W. Griffith produced "The Sweetest Love Story ever told," amid the real trenches, through the Smoke and fire of actual conflict, the genius of the greatest Director in the world utilized the blood-soaked Battle Fields of France, to unfold upon the motion picture screen, the never-dying story of a great love that could not be destroyed.

Scenes made in the very Villages where our own American boys are fighting---right now.

Special Music

MATINEE PRICES

25c, 50c and 75c. Few seats at \$1



BATTLE SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELDS OF FRANCE
(UNDER AUSPICES • BRITISH WAR OFFICE)

One Million Fighting Men

Twenty Thousand Horses

Miles of Artillery

Squadrons of Airplanes

Fleets of Zeppelins

Destruction of Cities

The Charge of the Tanks

Special Music

EVENING PRICES

25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Few seats
at \$1.50

INTERESTING LETTER FROM SAM RASMUSSEN.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.
Oct. 3, 1918.

Dear sister:
I received a letter from you a few days ago, and was sure very glad to hear from you. Well, everything is all upset down here. Several of the men have been transferred to different camps and places, where they could be used best. You know the men have been put in various classes, as A, B, C and D. All class D men have been sent home. I am in class A, and I don't know what they will do with me yet. But all class A men are fit for overseas work. And B and C classes are to be used in this country. The only thing they can do with me if they send me over to France is to put me in doing Government work in some shop, as I can not handle a gun on account of my arm. Well, anyway I think we will stay here for a while, until they get different orders.

Everything is fine these days, we're drilling a little every day, and it is much easier for us now, then it was at first. I am feeling pretty good, but I have a little cold. There are quite a number of the boys that have been taken to the base hospital on account of not feeling very good. You know that the Spanish Influenza has been spreading around thru some of the camps, and they are afraid of it coming in here, so we have to be very careful, and keep every thing clean, ourselves also.

We have to take our beds out every morning to be aired out. I don't know yet if there are any cases in this camp. Some of the fellows said there was, but I am not sure.

Well, Elvira, mother asked me if I was insured. I have been insured for over a month now. I am insured for 10,000 dollars and had it signed to mother and father so in case anything happened to me from now until the war is over, they would receive 10,000 dollars and if I get hurt, so I cannot work the government gives me \$5 a month as long as I need it. So that isn't bad. They take about 7 dollars out of my pay every month. I have not gotten paid yet, so don't know for sure just what they take out.

I will now tell you where I was last Sunday. I was in Des Moines and went out to see the Danish school and church. It sure is one fine school, and the church is a dandy, but they are not through with it yet. They have all the inside to fix before it is finished. I was also in talking with the minister and he was very nice.

He was telling me all about the boys and girls from Grayling that had gone to school there and showed me their pictures. I also seen Elsie Erickson up at the school. She was very much surprised to see me my way down here. She is working in the Danish Old Peoples' home. They all asked me to come up again when I came to town, but I guess I want to go to town for some time again.

We are all under quarantine now, and can not leave our barracks until

further notice.

How is father getting along? You said in your last letter, he was not feeling very good. Hope he is well and all the rest of you too. Tell father I have not written to his brother yet; he just lives 200 miles from here. If I can get a chance to go to visit him, I sure am going to.

Well Elvira, I can not think of any more to write now. So will close. With love to all. I am sending a picture, I had taken in Des Moines Sunday.

Your brother, Sam.
Sam Rasmussen,
Co. 64 Bn. 16, 163 Depot Brig.
Barracks 2103
Camp Dodge, Iowa.

FREDERIC NEWS.

(To late for last week.)
Mr. Layman and wife are moving to Cadillac this week.

Mrs. Chas. Kelly is again visiting Frederic.

Beginning Monday our mail arrives at 4 p. m. instead of 6:30 a. m. We could stand bi-weekly mail service if it would help to black the Kaiser's eye.

Russell Lewis who was inducted into the Student's Army training corps at Ann Arbor last week Sundayed at home. He returned to the University Sunday night in company with Emerson Bates and Carlton Meilstrup of Grayling. The boys will commence their work for Uncle Sam, Oct. 1st.

The volunteer purchasing of Liberty Loan bonds reached the highest degree in our township last Saturday under the efficient supervision of the chairman, Mrs. J. Kelley. A tent decorated with red, white and blue, and Liberty posters, was pitched on main street which served as a booth for the committee that did the selling.

The town committees were composed of Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Callahan, Mrs. Emmett Lewis, Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. Abraham and Mac McDermid. Mrs. Albert Lewis and Mrs. Hunter visited Harvey's camp, while Miss Paris, Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Kalaha assisted at the school houses in Maple Forest. Miss Libbie Malco assisted Miss Mary Olson at Deward. The total day's purchasing amounted to \$5,450.

While returning home from the banquet at Grayling Friday night, H. Abraham had the misfortune of hurting his arm severely while cranking the car.

A large car load of stock was picked up in Maple Forest and shipped from here Saturday.

Influenza.

The first serious epidemic of Influenza, or Grip, came from Russia. There is now an epidemic threatened from Spain. It is commonly known by a general sense of illness; pain or soreness over the entire system, or in the head, back or limbs, sore throat, hoarseness, sneezing and running from the nose. These conditions are controlled and broken up by the use of Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven." For sale at all drug stores throughout this hemisphere. adv.

HUNKA TIN.

(Published with the courtesy of Capt. Hardin Sweeney of France.)

You may talk about your voitures. As you're sitting round your quarters, But when it comes to bringing blessings in,

Take a little tip from me. Let those heavy motors be; Pin your faith in Henry Ford's old

Hunka Tin.

I've been around this war Six, seven months or more. It doesn't matter when it did begin. And I've seen a car or so, But the best one that I know Is that ridiculous old junk heap

Hunka Tin.

Give her essence and de r'eau Crank her up and let her go. You back-firin', spark-plug foulin'

Hunka Tin.

The paint is not so good, And no doubt you'll find the hood Will rattle like a boiler shop enroute;

The cooler's sure to boil, And perhaps she'll leaken oil, And oftentimes the horn declines to toot.

But when the night is black There's blossoms to take back, And they hardly give you time to take a smoke,

It is mighty good to feel, As you're sitting at the wheel, She'll be running when the bigger cars are broke.

Oh, it's Din, Din, Din, If it happens there's a ditch you've skidded in,

Don't be worried, but just shout Till some Poilu pulls you out And you're glad she's not so heavy,

Hunka Tin.

After all the wars are past And we're taken home at last To our reward of which the preacher sings,

When those Ukelele sharks Will be strumming golden harps And the Avions all have regular wings,

When the Kaiser is in Hell Playing for his million different kinds of sin,

If they're running short of coal Show me how to reach the hole, And I'll cast a few loads down with

Hunka Tin.

Yes, Tin, Tin, Tin, You exasperating puzzle, Hunka Tin, I've abused you and I've fayed you, But by Henry Ford that made you,

You are better than the Big Ums,

Hunka Tin.

Bronchial Trouble.

Mrs. A. E. Sidenberger, Rockfield Ind., states: "For an attack of bronchial trouble which usually assails me in the spring, I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the only thing that gives me relief. After using it for a few days all signs of bronchial trouble disappears."

Obituary.

Flora Howse, who passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Flora Malco, Monday, Sept. 16, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, while her parents were enroute from Scotland to Canada. In due time she was united in marriage to Barnum B. Howse, residing in Oakland County, Michigan, for a short time when they moved to Crawford co. The deceased has been a resident of Maple Forest township for the past 40 years. Her husband, Barnum B. Howse enlisted as a private in Company E, 7th Michigan Cavalry in 1862, and was wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness, May 4, 1864 and died soon after in a military hospital.

She had lived with her son Archie Howse of Maple Forest township up until about eight years ago, and since that time has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah J. Malco. The deceased was the mother of six children, five of whom survive her. They are John of Wayne, Mich., Geo. of Lakeview, Mich., and Mrs. Sarah J. Malco, Conrad and Archie Howse, all of Maple Forest Township. 17 grand children and 26 great grand children survive, also.

The funeral services were held at the Malco home on Thursday afternoon Sept. 19, and a large congregation of old friends and acquaintances were in attendance. Rev. Terhune conducted the services and delivered a very appropriate and impressive ceremony. He was assisted by the Frederic choir. Fourteen W. R. C. ladies were in attendance, twelve from Grayling being present at the last rites. There were many beautiful flora offerings from the Corps and friends, that showed the high esteem in which the elderly lady was held. Mrs. Malco was a woman of excellent character and was loved and respected by all who knew her.

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Worth Remembering.

We speak of our human relationship as "ties," but often we make them tattered by our unreasonable demands. "Love the life," is sweet, but "love the death" may become a fitting bond.—EN. L.

A Beautiful Woman.

Do you know that a beautiful woman always has a good digestion? If your digestion is faulty, eat lightly of meats, and take an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets to strengthen your digestion. Price 25c.

HOW EPIDEMICS START.

It might seem that epidemics of various diseases were born full-fledged over night. Disease epidemics, however, usually have their source in one or a few isolated cases. Simply because the danger of contagion is not recognized or guarded against, it spreads rapidly.

Many diseases of this character are contracted from germs which enter the nose or mouth. Danger of infection and the further transmitting of the disease can largely be prevented by the use of an antiseptic gargle or nose spray made by dissolving two tablespoonsfuls of 20 Mule Team powdered boric in a pint of hot water. An excellent gargle for sore throat, often the first symptom of approaching illness, is made by dissolving one teaspoonful each of salt and Boric in a pint of hot water.

Your druggist sells 20 Mule Team

Powdered Boric in a box to germ life.

It should be on the dressing table of every dairy woman and liberally used in every household where health is prized.

Authorized representative will soon call at your home and make arrangements for you to obtain, FREE, a full size package of 20 Mule Team Powdered Boric from any of the following druggists:

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Company
156 William Street, New York.

Send Free Sample of Ointment to

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School Tablets, Pencils, Pens and Paper

Our tablets cannot be exceeded anywhere for the price.

Try a Bottle of Hand Lotion

You will find it excellent for
shapped hands and face.

Twenty Mule Team Borax Preparations

20 Mule Team Borax
20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips
20 Mule Team Borax Soap
20 Mule Team Boric Acid
20 Mule Team Bo-Raxo Bath Powder

A. M. Lewis, Your Druggist

Phone No. 18

Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

Save your fruit pits and nut shells.
Miss Fedora Montour was in Pin-
conning over Sunday visiting friends.

Mrs. Chas. Adams has been spend-
ing a few days in East Jordan and De-
ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woodfield re-
turned Thursday after several weeks'
absence.

Miss Edith Walker of the Hat shop
left Monday for a few days' visit in
Gaylord.

Fr. J. J. Riess left Monday for a
few days' visit with his parents in
Ludington.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Parker and little
son left Monday afternoon for a couple
of weeks visit in Alpena.

Go to the Central Drug Store for
your reserved seats for "Hearts of the
World" they are now on sale there.

Miss Laundra Nielson who had been a
guest at the Cassidy home for the
past week returned to her home in
Flint Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leece returned
Saturday from an enjoyable three
months' visit in Detroit and several other
cities of Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Nelson received
a cablegram Saturday morning from their son Tony stating that he
had arrived safely in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McNeven, daughter
Nadine and son Harold returned
Friday morning from a two weeks' visit
in Detroit and different points in
Canada.

If it is a short curtain or two you
need, be sure to look thru our lot of
remnants, and one or two pairs of curtains.
They will cost you less than one-half the regular price.

Sorenson Bros.

A Gaylord boy, William Weaver and a
number of comrades have been made
prisoners and will be interned until
the end of the war in Switzerland,
according to a telegram received by
his parents. He was wounded in the
leg when captured.

The Men's class of the M. E. Sun-
day school will meet as usual next
Sunday. The class is under the lead-
ership of Prof. Otterbein. All men
are cordially invited to meet with the
class and spend an hour of pleasure
and profit.

Mrs. A. J. Joseph and Mrs. Holger
F. Peterson entertained twenty-two
ladies Wednesday afternoon at the
home of the former. The function
was given in honor of Mrs. T. W. Han-
son, Mrs. Olaf Michelson and Mrs. Es-
tern Hanson. It was in the form of a
knitting party and was very much
enjoyed by the guests.

When David W. Griffith was direct-
ing scenes just back of the trenches in
France, shells fall and exploded with-
in a hundred feet of him three differ-
ent times, and at each explosion Lil-
lian and Dorothy Gish promptly faint-
ed. The bursting shells are shown in
Mr. Griffith's stupendous love drama
"Hearts of the World," that will be
shown at the Grayling Opera house
Thursday and Friday, Oct. 17 and 18.
There will be two performances daily.
Prices for Matinees: 25, 50 and
75¢ and a few seats at \$1.00. Prices
for evenings: 25, 50, 75 and \$1.00 and
a few seats at \$1.50. Don't miss it.

Let Us Renew Your Sight

Renew—to make over, to rectify, to
re-construct.

A happy change from bad sight to
comfortable new sight.

We can supply the glasses to render
this desirable transformation.

C. J. HATHAWAY

Ophthalmologist Phone 1272 Jeweler

Registered under Michigan's Optometry Law
by Examination

Miss Clara Nelson was home from
Johannesburg over Sunday.

Mrs. Olaf N. Michelson returned
yesterday from a visit with her sis-
ter in Sandusky.

Some of the local mills have gone
back to the old schedule of working
on standard time.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Pringle return-
ed Sunday morning from a week's
visit in Bay City and Detroit.

Oscar Palmer was in Hillsdale a
few days this week on business, re-
turning Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Shanahan, Mrs.
William Brennan and Miss Nellie
Shanahan left for Cheboygan Monday
to attend the funeral of Mr. Shanna-
han's grandson.

Refrigerators at pre-war time pri-
ces. We do not wish to carry over
a single refrigerator and are making
prices that will move them at
once.

Sorenson Bros.

Mrs. J. Kraus, who registered re-
cently for Home Defense work and
who is trained nurse, was called to
Waters Tuesday on a case.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillett left
Monday on an auto trip to Saginaw,
Detroit and Lansing. Mr. and Mrs.
Fred R. Welsh accompanied them as
far as Bay City.

Mrs. Marius Hanson returned Fri-
day of last week from Ossining, New
York, after a several weeks' absence.
She had accompanied Miss Lucille to
that city to enter a school.

There will be dance Saturday
night at the Johnson dance hall, to be
given by the people of the South side
for the benefit of the local Red Cross
chapter. All are cordially invited to
attend.

Gordon Chamberlin returned this
week from Gary, Indiana, where he
has been employed since school closed
in June. He came home to undergo
the physical examination, having regis-
tered on September 12.

There will be no services in the
O. E. S. No. 83 Wednesday even-
ing Oct. 16th. Initiation.

Miss Annette Nelson left Tuesday
night for Detroit after a visit at the
home of her father Wilhelm Nelson.

W. E. Russel and wife of Bay City
were guests of the latter's parents
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Schreck over Sun-
day.

Irving Hodge and family are mov-
ing to Grayling to make their future
home. They have been residing in
Detroit.

Max Marienthal of New York was a
guest at the M. Brenner home over
Sunday. Mr. Marienthal is a brother of
Mrs. Brenner.

Bert Mitchell of West Branch,
painter and decorator, came to Gray-
ling last week and is employed by
Painter Waldemar Jenson.

George Belmore of Flint is in Gray-
ling for a few weeks attending to busi-
ness at his farm in Beaver Creek
township and calling on friends.

Mrs. Brad Hawthorne of DuPont
ave. is in receipt of a German helmet
from her son who is a truck driver with
the American forces in France.

C. J. Hathaway, optometrist, will be
away from his office Oct. 15-16 attending
the annual meeting of the State
Optometrical Association held at
Flint, Michigan.

M. R. and Mrs. Adler Jorgenson
drove through to Detroit Thursday
accompanied by Miss Carrie Jorgenson,
Mrs. J. A. Holliday and Mrs. Ell-

Jensen.

A handy kitchen cabinet at an ex-
tremely low price. The construction
is very good and is in the popular
golden oak finish. Price \$25.45.

Sorenson Bros.

Charles Lytle received a telegram
Monday afternoon stating that his
brother Clarence Lytle was very ill
with pneumonia at Camp Custer. Mr.
Lytle left Monday night for Battle
Creek.

Little Mildred Hanson, daughter of
Mrs. Chris Hanson is at Mercy Hos-
pital suffering from an attack of fever.
Mrs. Hanson who has been at the
hospital for a couple of weeks is get-
ting along nicely.

"Hearts of the World" holds the re-
cord run of either stage or photo
play in Detroit of 13 weeks at one
opera house. This will be shown in
the Grayling Opera House Oct. 17 and
18. Afternoon and evening.

"Hearts of the World" holds the re-
cord run of either stage or photo
play in Detroit of 13 weeks at one
opera house. This will be shown in
the Grayling Opera House Oct. 17 and
18. Afternoon and evening.

Word has just been received that
Lieutenant Chapin C. Barr, son of
Sam E. Barr, New York representa-
tive of the Kerry & Hanson Flooring
Co. of this city, had died of wounds
received while in a flying combat in
France. Kerry & Hanson Flooring
Co. are flying this flag at half-mast
in honor of Lieut. Barr.

There are women—thousands of
them—in France, who, in two years
have not had a comb, brush or hair-
pin. D. W. Griffith makes this state-
ment. And Mr. Griffith ought to
know, for he spent eighteen months
in France producing "Hearts of the
World," his greatest achievement,
which comes to the Opera house next
week, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 17
and 18.

Rev. C. E. Doty, the newly appoint-
ed pastor of the M. E. church of Gray-
ling, arrived in the city last week Fri-
day to take up his duties. His wife
and two children accompanied him and
the family are getting settled in the
M. E. parsonage. Rev. Doty was pas-
tor of the Warren Avenue church of
Saginaw, before he received the ap-
pointment to the local church. Last
Sunday he conducted his first service
in Grayling at Danebod hall. Rev.
Doty and sons are indeed
welcome to our city.

George Wilcox and family have
moved to Detroit.

Dr. and Mrs. Claude R. Keyport re-
turned Tuesday from a few days' trip
to Detroit.

Bernard Conklin and son, John are
visiting the former's parents at Flint
Michigan.

Miss Violet Woodruff of Bay City
came Tuesday afternoon for a few
days' visit with friends.

Have you your reserved seat for
"Hearts of the World"? If not, go to
the Central Drug Store they are on
sale there.

Watch our windows for new arrivals
in suitable Xmas presents this week.
We have on display a fine line of pic-
tures.

Sorenson Bros.

Mr. T. J. Kraus, who registered re-
cently for Home Defense work and
who is trained nurse, was called to
Waters Tuesday on a case.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillett left
Monday on an auto trip to Saginaw,
Detroit and Lansing. Mr. and Mrs.
Fred R. Welsh accompanied them as
far as Bay City.

Mrs. Vita Fischer who has been in
Detroit attending a business college
since school closed in June, returned
Tuesday and has accepted a position
in the R. Hanson & Sons office.

After the stores close next Sat-
urday night no more pony votes will be
taken, all boys and girls in the race
for the pony, must have their votes
in on that day. Remember no votes
taken after Saturday night.

Mrs. Arnold Lauridsen and two
children returned Wednesday from
Manistee after a several weeks' visit.
She was accompanied home by her
sister-in-law, Mrs. Sandowski and
little son, who will spend several days
here.

The Red Cross course in elemen-
tary hygiene and home care of the
sick is to be organized soon. Those
wishing to enroll may do so Saturday
afternoon at the Red Cross rooms.
Any one desiring further information
regarding this matter, call Mrs. Insley
or Mrs. A. J. Joseph.

A Fourth Liberty Loan service flag
is floating from the down town booth
on Michigan avenue. It was received
last Thursday morning from Freder-
ick R. Fenton, chairman of Liberty
Loan sales for the Seventh Federal
district. It denotes that Crawford
county has gone "over the top."

George Schaible and family arrived
from Lansing Tuesday and are at the
Military reservation at Lake Mar-
grette. Mr. Schaible is the new care
taker at the reservation to succeed
Henry Baumgras, who recently re-
turned to his home in Lansing. Mr.
Schaible is a brother-in-law of Mr.
Baumgras.

There will be the regular services
of the M. E. church at Danebod hall
next Sunday morning and evening.

Rev. C. E. Doty, Pastor.

Sergeant Paul Feldhauser of Camp
Custer and wife, who makes her home
in Battle Creek, are here in attendance
at the funeral of the former's brother
Herbert Feldhauser.

The Pony contest campaign which
commenced June 5th, will close next
Saturday, Oct. 12. The votes will be
counted by several leading and dis-
interested people in Grayling.

Boys and girls get busy
and have all your votes in on that
date.

The Allies pour thru gap in Hinden-
burg line between St. Quentin and
Cambrai and the line is practically
wiped out. The latest rumor is that
the Kaiser has abdicated the throne.

These are the latest dispatches from
the war zone. Things are coming
great, and our armies are going to
keep up the drive until the Hohenzol-
ern gap is wiped out like a gang of
thieves.

DIED IN THE SERVICE OF HIS
COUNTRY.

Herbert H. Feldhauser Dies of Pneu-
monia at Camp Custer.

The very sad news was received
here early Monday morning of the
death of Private Herbert H. Feld-
hauser at Camp Custer. Last week
Wednesday the Feldhauser family re-
ceived a message that Herbert was
seriously ill with pneumonia. Mr.
Feldhauser left on the midnight train
Wednesday for Battle Creek for the
bedside of her son, remaining there
until his death, which occurred Sun-
day evening at 8:00 o'clock. The
young man had only been ill for about
ten days, having first contracted Span-
ish influenza, that is so prevalent in
the army camps, and this developed
into pneumonia.

The deceased was 29 years old and
up until the time when he was sent to
Camp Custer had always lived at
home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Henry Feldhauser, who reside in the
eastern end of Grayling township.
He left with the contingent that de-
parted from Grayling on the evening
of July 24th and was a member of
Company G, of the 78th Infantry. He
was home on a short furlough Labor
day visiting his parents and friends.

Private Feldhauser is the first Gray-
ling boy to give up his life while in
the service, and altho his death was
not caused by wounds on the battle
field, yet he died for his country. The
remains arrived in Grayling Wed-
nesday afternoon and were taken to the
home of Frank M. Freeland, to await bur-
ial. The funeral services are being
held this afternoon at 2:00 o'clock at
the Oddfellow's temple, and the busi-
ness places and schools are closed in
honor of Private Feldhauser during the
funeral.

The Feldhauser family have the
sympathy of the community in their
sad bereavement.

We'll send a Way Sagless
Spring to your home and let
you sleep on it for 80 nights
before you decide whether
you'll keep it or not. If you
can part with it after that
trial, we'll buy it back at full
price.

30 Nights To
Prove Them

We'll send a Way Sagless
Spring to your home and let
you sleep on it for 80 nights
before you decide whether
you'll keep it or not. If you
can part with it after that
trial, we'll buy it back at full
price.

make it the biggest value
for the money ever offered
in a bedspring.

1. Supreme sleeping com-
fort,

2. Perfect restfulness,

3. Absolutely sagless—
guaranteed for 25 years,

4. Does not roll occupants
toward the center,

5. Noiseless,

6. Sanitary—all metal,

7. Cannot tear bedclothes,

8. Stiff cable edges keep
you from bumping on the
ridges of the bed.

8 Big Features
of the
Way Sagless
Spring



Ernest J. Richards
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR
Sheriff

My name is not on the ballot—paste
on "slip" or write name on ballot.

If elected I will
assure the people
of Crawford
County a
Clean,
Capable
Administration.



Name will not be on
the ticket—paste on
a "slip" or write the
name opposite the of-
fice of Sheriff.



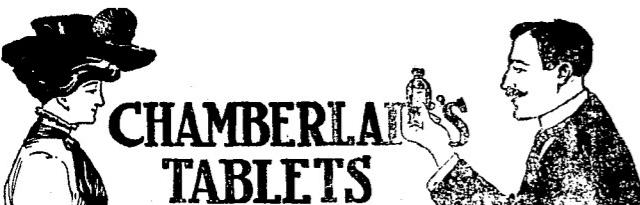
Ernest P. Richardson
Candidate for
SHERIFF
on the Republican ticket

I was a candidate in the Primary election and received a majority of the votes in every township except in Grayling, where Frank May received the Greater number of votes, and was nominated.

Mr. May withdrew his candidacy and, after due investigation of my qualifications for the office of Sheriff, I was unanimously selected to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Frank May.

I trust that the voters of Crawford county will endorse the selection of the County committee by voting for me Nov. 5.

WISCONSIN Farm Tractor
Burns Kerosene
Rated 16-32
5 x 6½ 4-cylinder
motor pulls four 14-
inch plows. Ample
power for threshing
and filling silos. Weight 5440 lbs ready for work; light
enough for discing, seeding, harrowing, harvesting.
Write for Catalog. Good Dealers Wanted.
Wisconsin Farm Tractor Sales Co., 123 W. Madison St., Chicago



CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

THIS is just what you need, madam. Many women who were troubled with indigestion, a sallow, muddy skin, indicating biliousness and habitual constipation, have been permanently cured by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Before using these tablets they felt miserable and despondent. Now they are cheerful and happy and relish their meals. Try them. They only cost a quarter.

Chamberlain's Tablets



Peter F. Jorgenson
DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE FOR
Sheriff

I respectfully solicit your vote. Election Nov. 5.

"We'll All Go Broke If We Have
To—But There's No One
Busted Yet."

By WILLIAM HERSCHELL.
When I hear some folks complainin' 'Bout the burdens they must bear
Just to keep our soldiers fightin'
In the trenches "over there." Then I want to show a picture.
One I saw th' other day,
Of a little Belgian youn' un.
An' hee grannys, old an' gray.
In each face was tears and terror.
Born of Teuton greed and lust,
An' I pledged my all to Freedom,
If to give my all I must.
Then a new song woke within me.
A refrain I can't forget:
"We'll all go broke if we hav' t—
But there's no one busted yet!"

None of us is fechin' hunger.
None need fear to seek his bed
Lost a demon in a Gothic
Hurl a bomb from overhead.
Here we go along a-singin'

Only now and then we sigh,
Cept our own a-marching by.
Folks, we'd ought to be so grateful
To each fightin' Yankee boy
That th' sacrifice of givin'

Should be measured as a joy.
So let's do our part—full-hearted—
Smile and say without regret:
"We'll all go broke if we hav' t—
But there's no one busted yet!"

Buy your Bonds—Load the guns;
Buy early, hits the Hun.

Buy Your Bond Early—
Wherefore delay?
Head off Tomorrow—
Sign up Today.

Buy Your Bonds now
And "save your face."
Delay and dodging
Mean disgrace.

Will Strangely Found.
Stranger than fiction is the story told in London of how missing will was discovered. In one house there was an old bureau which had been handed down as an heirloom for nearly a century. In an air raid this was split down the center, and a secret cabinet revealed. There were found a number of papers, and among them a will which will have an important effect upon the present holders of the property.

FRESH BREAD

Buy it from us and it is STRICTLY FRESH.
Buy it from us and you get bread that is made by real bakers.

And, too, you get a genuine loaf of bread and not a bunch of bubbles. It lasts.

TRY OUR PIES, CAKES, COOKIES

and other Table Delicacies. They are strictly on a par with the high quality of our bread.

We want your trade, and we will serve you well if given the opportunity. You will be pleased with the goods and the service, too. Try us for the proof.

Model Bakery THOS. CASSIDY,
Proprietor
THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

INSURANCE

WILL NOT SAVE YOUR LIFE
BUT MAY SAVE YOUR HONOR

It may also be the means of saving your family from destitution and misery.

Your bank may fail—your business may fail—your health may fail—but

Insurance Never Fails

Come to us for your insurance. We represent the best and most substantial companies.

O. PALMER

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues
Official Health Bulletin
on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1883 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care, the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

The disease now occurring in this country and called "Spanish influenza" resembles a very contagious kind of cold, accompanied by fever, pains

in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called "Spanish" influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1847. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

Although the present epidemic is called "Spanish influenza," there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917.

"Inflammation of the lungs is one attack of influenza that can be recognized," says Dr. William Herschell, of the New York State Department of Health. "The disease can be recognized by the fact that the patient looks sick with influenza, feels sick, has pain in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pain in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing Spanish influenza, for it has been found that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the

outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Pathologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by other germs with long names."

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried leaves from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrap, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and strip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of influenza or smallpox or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports, the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be overemphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to be aware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep houses, stores and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable. In short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, you don't you spread disease."

Helping the Enemy

"PUSHING ON"

Lient. John Philip Sousa has composed a fourth Liberty Loan song. The words were written by Guy E. Lee, a Chicago newspaper man. The title is "Pushing On." The words of the last verse and the chorus are:

They scrap with pep and ginger, our men and their allies.

On land, in air, And everywhere,

They've got the Boche's size,

It's up to us to buck 'em, until the war is won.

So lend as they fight every day, while Pershing's pushing on.

Chorus—

For Pershing's pushing, Pershing's pushing on.

For Pershing's pushing, Pershing's pushing on.

The Hun is on the run,

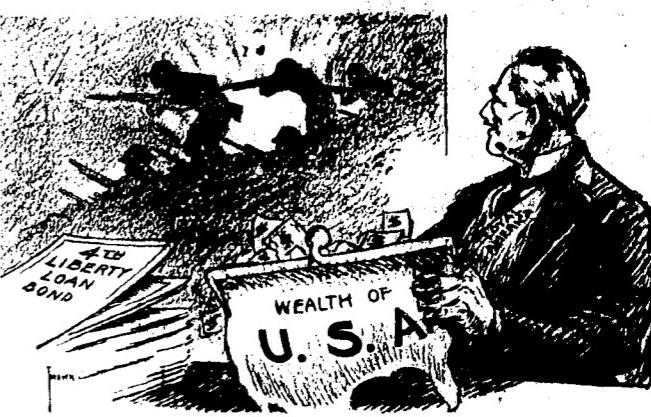
Dig up, we need the "mon."

Shell out, shell out, the Yanks are pushing on.

Every bond you tuck away

Boosts a bit your yearly pay.

BACK THEM WITH THE MONEY THEY MAKE SAFE FOR YOU



CHATEAU THIERRY BOY TALKS

Put the Liberty Loan Over From the Jump Says Wounded Hero.

By PRIVATE SIGURD ARNVIG, A CHATEAU THIERRY HERO.

"Arnvig gave a leg at Chateau Thierry. He had been in the United States only eighteen months when he volunteered on the outbreak of the war. He is now helping put the loan over in Chicago, on crutches."

At the Chateau Thierry fight the Yanks were given a position to hold. The French officers in consultation said we were a unit in the strategy—we needn't hold absolutely—we might yield temporarily, go back a little, retreat here and there.

Well, we couldn't see the use of not holding a position we were to hold. We didn't want to go back when we were supposed to go forward. The Stars and Stripes look best at the head of the parade, anyway. And so the others went right ahead—strategic or no strategy—and we took the objective. We gave all we had; we put 100 per cent of our best into it. We stopped the Germans right away—all at once.

Now I have an idea that the way to put over Fourth Liberty Loan drives is just that. If we have a six billion dollar loan to put over in a few days there is just one thing to do: Put it over from the jump. What's the good of strategic stalling and postponing? Let's go to the objective without stopping for breath. Do it as we won at Chateau Thierry. Hit hard, keep going, and never slow up until the objective is attained.

"Their enthusiasm has awakened an understanding of the real purpose of the war both among their own peoples and among native-born Americans. Those who came here seeking freedom from oppression have taught us by their enthusiasm to value even more highly that liberty of which we once sung perhaps more with our lips than as they have done heretofore.

"The ever increasing demands for the appearance of the Liberty chorus in Chicago and throughout the district at patriotic events is the best proof of the responsive chord which our foreign-born peoples have evoked in American consciousness.

"Through the Liberty loan and the third and fourth Liberty loans in the amalgamation of foreign-born citizens with those of native birth.

"Since the third loan we have come to know each other better and to appreciate the contributions each makes toward the new democracy which is the outgrowth of the war," said Mrs. Constantine Howard of the Foreign Languages division.

The Liberty chorus of more than 100 voices—representing 82 nationalities—organized under her leadership, is one of the great features of the present campaign.

"In the previous campaigns the foreign-born workers limited their efforts largely to awakening an interest in bond investment among their own nationalities. Now," continued Mrs. Howard, "they are selling the bonds to us, but owing to a difference in organization the amounts subscribed to the fourth loan by the various nationalities will not average so much in reality as they have done heretofore.

"The enthusiasm has awakened an understanding of the real purpose of the war both among their own peoples and among native-born Americans. Those who came here seeking freedom from oppression have taught us by their enthusiasm to value even more highly that liberty of which we once sang perhaps more with our lips than as they have done heretofore.

"The ever increasing demands for the appearance of the Liberty chorus in Chicago and throughout the district at patriotic events is the best proof of the responsive chord which our